NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting from Washington City.
HE SALE OF THE UNION NEWSPAPER—THE PRESI-DENT GOING TO BOSTON—INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT RELATIVE TO IMPORTS—CONFIRMATIONS, ETC.
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1851.

Major Andrew Jackson Donelson purchased the Union establishment for twenty thousand dollars. ien. Armstrong, a prominent Tennesseean, is said to be his partner in the purchase. Father Ritchie is to retire, and, rumor says, that the new purchasers are expecting to support for the Presidency Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, who was the caudidate for Vice The President will accept the invitation to visit

ster meant in his letter to Mr. Haven, by the declara-

smees from the rather overbearing spirit of a certain canavter.

President Fillmore has offered to restore Charles H. Helavan, of New York, as commercial agent to St. Damas. Mr. D. declines the post. He was recalled o gratify a whim of John M. Clayton, on the 9th of July last—the day of Gen. Tayler's death.

The interpretation to be placed upon the act regulating the importation of merchandles, is as yet undecided by the treasury department. Well informed sources, however, believe that the Secretary will decide it to include the cost of freight, which will add fully a dollar and a half a ton to the duty on iron.

The following confirmations have taken place:—Yelverton P. King, of Georgia, Charge to New Grenada; Wm. S. Allen, of Missouri, Secretary te the Territory of New Mexico; Jesse Turner, District Attorney for New Mexico; Jesse Turner, District Attorney, and George K. Knox, Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas; John Jones, Marshal for New Mexico.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BY MORSE'S LINE, NO. 16 WALL STREET.

ALBANY, March 14, 1851.

PETITIONS. For the taxation of foreign corporations; for the reguistion of appeals from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the bill in relation to a bronze copy of the device on the stone sent to the "stional monument.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBANY. A bill was introduced to incorporate the University of Albany.

STATE FINANCES, ETC.

of the State, and introduced an appropriation bill for the literary and medical institutions. The Manorial Tenants' bill was reconsidered, and

THE WHARFAGE OF LIGHTERS.

On motion of Mr. Mondan, the bill directing that the class of vessels denominated lighters shall be subject, in the New York Corporation docks, to the harbor masters, was referred to Senators Williams, Crollus, Bechman, and Morgan.

EXCONSIDERATION OF THE ANTI-RENT BILL.

Mr. CARROLL moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the Anti-Rent bill, and the Senate determined so to do. The bill was referred to Senators Schoonmaker, of Unter; Curtis, of Sullivan; Ca-roll, of Kensselaer; Johnson, of Schenectady; and Ryder, of Columbia.

FINITION FOR THE PRIVILERS OF HOLDING LAND.

Mr. Mondan presented a petition from R. M. Biatchford, asking that John Greene may have leave to hold real seate.

real cebate.

PRITION TO TAX POREION CORPORATIONS.

Mr. Brekman presented a petition of the Board of Assessors of New York, requesting that foreign corporations may be subject to taxation.

THE BRIDGING OF LARK CHAMPLAIN.

Mr. GROLUE presented several petitions for bridging ake Champlain, at Rouse's Peint, similar in tenor to be one sent vesterds.

Lake Champiais, at Rouse's Peint, similar in tenor to the one sent yesterday.

MORYCAGE FORRELOSING.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorable on the bill to amend the revised statutes in relation to the ioreclosure of mortgages.

BOARD OF ROUCATION—UNIVERSITIES.

The Literature Committee reported favorably on the act to establish a Board of Education in Williamsburgh. Also, favorably on the bill to incorporate the University of Albany, and the Westminster University, to be erected in the city of Buffaio.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY RECENTS.

Mr. Bersman reported favorably on the annual report of the Regents of the University.

Mr. Monday, from the Finance Committee, reported an important bill, making apprepriations to Colleges and Medical Institutions. The bill appropriates to the Rochester University \$10,000; Genesse College, \$10,000; Hamilton College, Medical University, New York University, and Geneya College, \$1,500 each; Central College Association, \$1,000. College of Physicians and Eurgeons in New York, Albany Medical College, Medical Faculty of the University of New York, Medical Institution of Geneva College, and Medical Institution of Geneva College, and Medical Institution of Buffalo University, \$1,000 each.

The report accompanying the above bill, gives a detailed history of the present candition of the general funds of the State. The balance at the end of the present facal year, is eight millions eighty-fire thou-

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPORTS IN BANKS.

Mr. Brandsern called up and amended his resolu-tion authorizing the appointment of a select commit-tee to visit the several banks, both savings and of di-count, and investigate as to the undished dividends

BILLS PASSED—SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN. To day was set apart for the purpose of reading en

miese otherwise noted:-To amend the charter of Skaneateles.
To alter the Commissioners' map of the city of Brook-

To alter the Commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn.

To amend the act entitled an act to provide for sick
and disabled seamen, passed april 22d, 1831, and all the
acts amendatory of the same.

He Townskap said he feit it to be his duty to move
to recommit this bill to the Committee of the Wasle
for reconsideration. He had heard no explanation of
the provisions of the bill, and he knew of no principle
that would allow such an aspropriation. The funds
which ought to be disbursed by this law, were raised by
mariners from their private funds, and he was convinced that if the bill was passed, it would operate
seriously upon the contributors to this fund.

Mr. Warman expressed great surprise at the opposition of his colleague, and was convinced that it was a
recond hand position. No one had arrived at a careful investigation. The object of the fund was to shield
the poor, suck, and disabled reason; and the only reacon for the truthest to carry out the provisions of the
bill, which would incure to the mariner that which he
was entitled to by his situation. It was a meritorious
chiect, and he hoped every man would cast his vote for
it.

Mr. Vannum was sorry to differ from his colleague,

chiect, and he hoped every man would cast his vote for it.

Mr. Varnum was sorry to differ from his colleague, and he hoped the bills would pass. He was glai to know that the ladies had interested themselves in its behalf, and he was convinced that it was a noble object. Since the colonial government was established, a tax of one dollar was levied on seamen, for the purpose of providing a hospital or the cure of rick and disabled seamen. This fund was, for a long time, used in common with a fund sized from passengers. Some few years since, the legislature passed a law directings division of those unds, and a seamen's flectivest was commenced from all sources, to one hundred thousand dollars, and the Retreat was commenced from the income of this tond. Finding themselves unable ocarry on this work, they applied for leare to carour atoms of the Mariner's fund. The sam of \$16,000 was re borrowed. That sum, by an act of the Legislature, seas afterwards respect from the operation of the lear reating a Passenger fund. In 1831, the trustees were uthorized to create a Hospital, adjoining the Ratenator sick seamen, and \$10,000 was appropriated out of he \$16,000. For various reasons, the trustees did not cell authorized to build an Hospital—not knowing

when they might be deprived of an income from the Seamen's Fund. They now ask the Legislature to give them the sum of \$10 000. formerly appropriated for the object named in the bill. and they assure us that the Hospital can be built for that sum. He thought the principle in the bill creating a new board of trustees was wrong, as there was already a law on our statute books which created a like board.

Mr. H. Hanns said that in 1841 a law was passed authorizing the creation of this fund; in 1847 another law was passed, directling the erection of buildings for sick and disabled seamen; and in 1849 a law was passed to pay to the trustees of this fund, a sum, in the whole amounting to \$16,600, for the purpose of erecting those buildings. It now appears that the present trustees refuse to pay out this sum in erecting suitable buildings, and all that is sought to be accomplished by this bill is the expenditure of this money for the specific purpose for which it was raised.

Mr. Wann hoped that the motion to recommit would not prevail, and desired that the bill would pass without delay.

Mr. Wannan denied that the object of this act was to divert the money from its original object, and read from the seesion laws of 1831, 1847, and 1849, to sustain him in his pesition. The question was a simple one, and settled down to the point, whether the money now lying dormant should be expended for the purpose of recting buildings, or be left for some future time to beautify Staten Island or some other place.

Mr. J. Towasken asserted that this tax was imposed on mariners. The fund was created merely for the purpose of assisting the mariners in case of sickness or distress. The appropriation referred to was made with the understanding, that the trustees should make use of it when they thought fit so to do, and leaving it optional with them to refrain from using it until such time as they might see proper to build this Seamen's Retreat. Without any inputation existing against the present board, we are now asked to pas a law which

mittal.

Mr. O. Allen opposed the motion to recommit, and considered the application for an appropriation of this fund a proper one, and the object righteous and meritarions.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed—ayes 81, nays 6.

An act to provide for the erection of a fire-proof building for a State library, and for the better accommodation of the legislature passed—ayes 71, nays 81.

The Speaker appointed the following joint committee to consider the invitation of Daniel Brew and Isaac Newton to visit New York—Mears. Green, Burroughs, W. S. Gregory, Lyon S. Swerds.

Newton to visit New York:—Measrs, Green, Burroughs, W. S. Gregory, Lyon S. Swerds.

An act to incorporate the "Thistle Benevolent Association," of the city of New York.

A bill in relation to the sheriff and clerk of the county of Kings.

Acts to amend the charters of the city of Schenectady and of the Caynga and Susquahanna raliroad, and to extend the powers of the latter company.

An act for the incorporation of a building and accumulating fund associations.

An act to authorize the common council of the city of Oswego to levy a tax to build a fire-proof building for the county clerk's office in that city.

An act to provide for the appraisement and payment of casal damages to Charles Ehle.

An act to regulate the rates of wharfage on lighters in the city of New York and Brooklyn.

An act to authorize the city of Oswego to borrow money.

An act te amend an act entitled an act to provide.

An act to authorize the city of Oswego to borrow money.

An act te amend an act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies, passed April twelfth, 1848.

An act to amend an act to exempt from sale or execution the homestead of a householder having a family, passed April 10th '50, lost by ayes 36, naye 34.

Mr. Briggs moved to reconsider the vote on this bill.

bill.

Mr. Underwood moved to lay the motion on the table till some future day—carried.

An act to enable Enos Collins to take, hold and conyey real estate.
Air. Vannum moved to recommit the bill—carried.
The same gentleman moved a reconsideration of the

Mr. O. Banadier moved to lay the motion on the ta-

Mr. O. Benefict moved to lay the motion on the table—carried.

An act to amend the provision of the revised statutes, entitled, the mode "of proceedings for the draining of swamps, marshes and other low lands."

Ana ct in relation to the village of Holley condeming a certain election.

An act in relation to the powers of the late Court of Chancery and Supreme Court in equity in certain cases.

An act to authorize the Oxford and Butternuts turnpike company to abandon the whole or part of their road—lost.

Mr. Underwood moved to reconsider the vote on the bill pending.

Air Underwood moved to reconsider the vote on the bill pending.

The House then took a recess.

Upon re-assembling, the third reading of bills was resumed, as follows:—

An act to authorize the supervisor and justices of the town of Newtown, Queens county, to designate the places in that town to be used for the confinement of prisoners.

places in that town to be used to be used to extend the prisoners.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to extend the charter of the firement of the city of New York, passed April 16 1841.

An act to amend the charter of the village of Dundee.

Mr. Histor moved to recommit the latter bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jainx opposed the motion, and charged that it was an effort to kill the bill. A recommitted would be

fatal.

Mr. Baken stated that no opposition was made to its passage when it was before the Committee on Cities, &c... and he could see no good reason for the passage of the metion. of the metion.

Mr. Barnor sustained the motion, and stated that there was considerable opposition to it, unless a provision was placed in the bill compelling the town of Starkey, Yates county, to keep certain bridges in re-

rien was placed in the bill composition to it, unless a provirien was placed in the bill compositing the town of
Narkey, Yates county, to keep certain bridges in repair.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill passed.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the New York and Montgomery Mining Company.

An act to appropriate money to the Society for the
Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of
New York, and to enable them to erect new buildings.

An act to repeal an act entitled an act to amend the
acts for the more effectual prevention of fires in the
city of New York, and all acts amendatory thereof.

An act to authorize the Commissioners of the Laud
Office to sell certain lands belonging to the people of
this State, situated in the city of Syracuse, and to purchase other lands

Mr Lanov moved to recommit to the Committee of
the Whole—Lost. The bill was then passed.

An act to amend an act relating to auction sales in
the city of Albany, passed March 13, 1850.

An act for the relief of contractors upon the suspended work on the Cawago canal.

An act authorizing the Canal Appraisers to accertain
and award damages in certain cases.

After the aunouncement of the vote on the last bill,
Mr O. Aller moved a reconsideration of the vote,
estating that he did so, for the reason that he believed
the bill to be a very improper one, which, if sanctioned
by the Legislature, would open the doors of our treasury to an unlimited extent. He then moved to lay
the motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Vancus was surprised to see such a bill as this
coming before the Ruse, without going before a proper committee for consideration. It was a bill which
might involve the State in an expenditure of from one
to five hundred thousand dollars.

The motion to reconsider was then lost.

An act to authorize the approval and payment of
canal damages to Robert Wilson.

An act to provide for the equilable settlement of the
claims of Messre. Stiles, Johnsen and Norman Butter.

An act to incorporate the M

An act to incorporate the Manhattan Steamship Company.

An act for the relief of Mesers. Wood, Clark, and

Lake Navigation, &c.

Borrato, March 14, 1851.

The steamer Hudson and Arrow got on to Dunkirk yesterday. The Diamond reached Silver Creek on Wednesday. The ice still continues at this end of the lake, and there is a considerable quantity above. A few days, bowever, will make a great alteration in the aspect of affairs.

Killed on the Ratirond Track. A stranger, while welking on the railroad track last night, just out of the village, was run over by the cars and killed. He was horribly mangled From papers in his pocket, he is supposed to be from Schenectady. The Coroner's jury exonerates the engineer and railroad company from all blame.

Figitive Slave Caught at Pattsburgh, &c..

Pirrssungs, March 14 1881.

A fugitive slave, named Dick Gardiner, the property
of Miss R. Byers, of Louisville, was arrested last evening, in Bridgewater, Beaver county, and brought here.
The case was tried before Judge Thomas Irwin, of the
United States Circuit Court for the Western district.
The Judge remanded the negro back to his mistress.
This is the first affair of the kind that Las occurred in
this city, notwithstanding which it created no excitement whatever.
Two fugitive slaves arrived at Brownsville, Pa, on
Menday last. Their case is up before a commissioner,
and no decision has yet been given.

Another Attack on the Boston Gamblers. Marshal Tukey made another descent upon William Mead's gambling house, in Sudbury street, and captured twenty-six persons, among them a State street broker. They were fined \$5 each and costs. Two appealed.

Marine Intelligence.
Nonroux, March 13, 1851
The rigging, salls, and part of the cargo of fluor has been brought up from the Br. brig Sarah, and vascels have gone down to save the balance, if possible. The reboomer reported abhore at the same place, was the Feurth of July, from Chertystone to Norfolk, with a cargo of corn. The result and cargo prove a total loss. She was owned at Halitax, N. S., and the cargo was insured in New York.

U. S. Senator-Lewis County Bank.

Alaany, March 14, 1861.

Another attempt is to be made to elect a Unite
States Senator.

Another assempts to States Benator.

Contrary to the general expectation of the public here, based on promises made from Utica, the Lewis County Bank notes were not redeemed to-day. The Comptroller has sent a commissioner to examine the state of the bank.

A dispatch has reached here, from Hollister, that funds will be in this city to redeem the Lewis County haper to morrow.

Election for U. S. Senator from Ohio.

CINCINNATI, March 14, 1851.

Fourteen ballotings have been had for a United States Senator. Mr. Griswold was withdrawn by the whigs, and Mr. Ewing substituted; but was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Corwin nominated. On the last ballot. Corwin lacked eight of an election.

In one hundred and seventy towns in New Hampshire, Dinsmore loses 8,000 votes from last year. In the Legislature the Atwood men will probably hold the balance of power.

Horrible Suicides.

MAN CUT HIS THROAT—ANOTHER SHOT HIMSELF, AND HIS WIFE TOOK CHLOROFORM.

A man named John Marrett, a resident of Pittstord, cut his throat, yesterday, with a razor, which put an end to his life. He left his dwelling early yesterday, ming nor ming for the purpose, as was supposed, of working on his place. He was not again seen till 3 o'clock last evening, when his body was found about twenty rols from his house, atiff, with his throat cut, and stark in death. Nothing unusual has been noticed in his manner, except, perhaps, a growing gloom and fears of coming to want. He was a native of England, and about 32 years old.

Charles McVean, a son of David McVean, Eqq. of Wheatland, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart, last evening. He was a young man of highly respectable and wealthy connections, and had just returned from Michigan. He was spending the evening at an uncle's with his wife, when suddenly he rose, kiesed his wife, and drew a pistol and shot himself, in the presence of all in the room. The moment his wife saw what he had doues, she took a bottle of chloroform and drank it, and is now in a very dangerous state. The cause of the rash act is said to have been in consequence of some difficulty between the father and son, in relation to the division of some property. Much sympathy is manifested for the family.

New ORLEANS, March 9, 1851.

A negro in Paulding, Mississippi, having committed an outrage upon the person of a white lady, and afterwards murdered her and her son, the citizens turned out en masse, arrested the negro, and burned him

Crevasse Anticipate, dsc.d

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1851.

New Orleans papers to the 6th have been received; but one mail is still due. Great fears are entertained of another flood. Several small crevasses had occurred, and the Mississippi was rising rapidly. The British ship Ben Nevis, cleared from Savannah, on Saturday, for Liverpool, with an immense earge, including 3,600 bales of cotton.

Meteorological Observations, March 14.

BY MORRE'S LINE—OFFICE 16 WALL STREET.

8. P. M.—The weather to-day is stated to have been clear and beautiful, throughout the entire range of country from which we are in continual receipt of reports. In Quebec, at 9 o'clock this morning, the thermometer was seven degrees below zero in the upper town, and four degrees above in the lower town. In other places the mercury ranged from four to forty-five degrees according to the latitude [the details we are this morning compelled to leave out.

Markets.

demand.

New Obleans, March 5, 1851.

A ship has commenced loading for Glasgow, at Md. and American vessels are filling up for Liverpool at the same. British, at 11-16d.

Mosile, March 5, 1861.

Colton factors are offering very sparingly, and transactions are consequently limited. The sales, to-day, were 1200 bales, at 9% of or middling. Freights.—One American ship was taken up, to-day, for Liverpool, at 11-16d.—a decline from last rates.

SAVANNAM. March 18, 1851.

pool, at 11-16d —a secline from last rates.

Bavannah, March 18-1851,
The cotton market, on Saturday, was quite stiff; the sales were only 204 bales, at 5 a 9½ c. The downward tendency has been checked.

Cotton was in fair demand yesterday, with sales of upwards of 1,800 bales. The Pacific's news has strengthened prices, helders having obtained advances on Eaturday's rates, in some instances, of fully %c. Extreme prices were 7½ a 10% c.

Athany, March 14, 1851.
Sales have been made of 7,000 bushels of two-rowed barley, to arrive on the opening of the canal, at \$1 10. Theatrical and Musical.

A press of foreign news prevents our giving a full

BOWERY THEATRE.—The entertainments consist of Shakrpeare's tragedy of "Othello." with Mr. Eddy as Othello, Mr. Tilton as Iago, Mrs. Jordan as Emilia, and Miss. Wemyss as Deademons. The whole will conclude with the drama of the "Wandering Boys."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Collins appears again this eve ing as King O'Neil, in which he was received last eve ing with deafening cheers. He will sing several of heet songs. Miss A. Gougenheim looked and acted the Marchioness well. We are glad to perceive she is becoming a great tavorite. Shaw, Fredericks, and Dyosustained their characters with great artistic ability. Ninio's Garden.—No performance this evening, but on Monday the amusements will commence with the French vaudeville of "La Fiole de Cagliortro," and will terminate with the beautiful ballet of "Catarina" with the Rousset family in the principal characters.

Bunton's THEATER.—A fine bill for this evening—the first in order is "A Short Reign and a Merry one" The "Englishman in Paris" will follow, and the terminating feature will be the "World's Fair," which is every night received with oheers. All the principal article will access the second of the principal article will access the second of the second of

NATIONAL THEATER.—The beautiful national drama of "Harry Burnham." which is drawing large houses every night, will commence the entertainments. This will be followed by the farce of "Servants by Legacy," and all will close with the "Frisky Cobbler." A fine entertainment.

BROUGHAM'S LYCKUM.—Mr. Lynne, the talented stage bacous and a Urceum.—Mr. Lynne, the talented stage manager, takes his benefit to night, and will produce two new plays—one, "Val d'Andorre," the other, "Ye Derille and Dr. Faustus," which is put upon the stage in great splender. Also, the "King and the Mimic." Lynne deserves a bumper—let him have it.

Lynne deserves a bumper—let him have it.

CHRISTY'S MINSTREES.—The usual attractive entertainment is effered for this evening. Songs, choruses,
instrumental performances, burlesque opera, and
dancing. Mr. Vaughan, a very worthy man, takes a
benefit to night.

Fellows' Minstrees.—Will give an afternoon and
evening entertainment. The songs, duets, solos on the
violin, burlesque opera scenes, and dancing, are all
excellent.

excellent.

AMERICAN MUSRUM.—In the atternoon, the moral drams of "Madelaine," and in the evening. "Crimson Crimes." and the "Illustrious Stranger." All the talented artists will appear.

New York Cucus.—A day performance is announced at the Amphitheatre, in the Bowery, to day, commencing at half past two. The dashing and graceful equestrianism of M ile Tourniaire, will, of itself, more than repay a visit to this establishment.

Priorise's Processes - This beautiful painting is greatly admired. Go and see it.

MINERYA ROOMS.—The "Panorama of Ireland" deserves extensive patronage. It is a beautiful painting.

Court of Oyer and Terminer,
Before Chief Justice Edmonds and Aidermen Franklin and Miller.

SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Manes 14 - Thomas Prichard, who had been indicted for the murder of Dominisk Lambricht, and found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was placed at the bar.

The District Attorney called for the judgment of the court upon the conviction of Thomas Prichard.

Mr. Vandervort, the clark, then, in the usual form, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say why judgment should not be pronounced sgainst him.

Prisoner (in an unmoved and apparently indifferent manner) answered—I have nothing to say.

The Judge then said—Prichard the seatence of the court, is, that you be imprisened in the State Prison for the term of your natural life.

[The aged and broken hearted mother of the unfortunate young man was seated by his side. Sheesemed to be oppressed with a grief that could not find vent in tears. The prisoner looked around the guilery of the court room, where he recognized several of his acquaintances at whom he smiled. He was shortly afterwards removed to the Tomos, still accompanied by his unbappy parent.]

The court then adjourned size die.

unbappy parent]
The court then adjourned sine die.

Supreme Court-Special Term,

COSMON PLBAR - 8c = 370, 391, 271, 292, 419, 421, 424 425, 427, 428, 431, 433, 436, 436, 437, 439, 441,

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA. OUR EUROPEAN DESPATCHES.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

The Ministerial Crisis in England, Archbishop Hughes, of New York,

Appointed a Cardinal. The Winter Passages of the Atlantic

> Steamers. &c., &c., &c.

The British mail steamship Asia, Capt. Judkins, has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on Saturday, the let inct. She brings one work later news from all parts of Europe.

The Asia left Liverpool at noon, on the first, and arrived at her wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, giving her a passage of twelve days and twenty ours. This is an excellent run, and one of the three short winter passages of this year, namely:-Bartie, Captain Comstook...... 11 days 21 hours.
Pacific, Captain Nye........ 12 " 1 "
Asia, Captain Judkins......... 12 " 20 "

The Asia is the fastest of the Cunard line in heavy weather, and is only equalled by the Africa and Europa, of that line, in light weather. The ministerial crisis continued in England. No

new cabinet had been formed. The intelligence from Paris is without interest. There has been an advance in the cotton mar-

Archbishop Hughes, of New York, has been created a Cardinal.

The Turin papers give a rumor that the Northern powers have addressed a note to the Piedmontese government, demanding the expulsion of the Italian emigrants, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and an immediate reconciliation with the court of Rome. It is also stated that the greatest activity prevails in the Piedmontese war office, and that extensive preparations are making for the defence of the country.

At Vienna rumors are still prevalent of an Aus-

trian expedition against Switzerland.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest on stock loans to 21 per cent, while the minimum rate on commercial securities remains at 3 per cent.

The steamship Canada has arrived out. Consols were 96; a 96].

The market for American Securities, in London, is without change. Annexed were the rates on

the 27th ul		200 02 020
	Redeemable.	Dividende.
United Stat	os Fives, 1853	
**	Sixes, 1862	.10214 . 103
et	Sixes, 1868	
"	Bixes, 1867-1868	.104 . 105
Boston City	Fives, 1858-1862	. 92% a 93%
Pennsylvan	ia Fives	. 84 . 85
Massachuse	tts Fives, Sterling Bonds, 1868	106 . 107
Maryland F	ves, Sterling Bonds	. 80
Canada Sixe	s, 1874	.107

The Havre cotton market, on the 27th ult., was calm. Sales to two o'clock, 1,402 bales, with firm

Among the recent deaths in Europe, we notice the names of Joanna Baillie, Sir John Tobin, the Dowager Countess of Charleville, and Dr. Jacobi, the celebrated professor of mathematics. Martin Farquhar Tupper, the poet, is among the

The ceremony commemoratve of the French revolution tookiplace on Monday, the 24th, in Paris, at the churches of St. Mery, Notre Dame, &c., but everything passed off without the slightest dis-

Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, have protested against the competency of the Dresden Conferences to decide, eventually, a return to the old Diet. The small States (not kingdoms) declared themselves rainst the plan of a reduced number of votes

The Queen held a levee (the first this season) on Monday afternoon, the 24th ult., in St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the royal suite, with an escort of Life Guards, shortly before two o'clock, and were received by the great officers of state. The Queen wore a train of dark blue of state. The Queen wore a train of dark blue terry velvet, trimmed with sable, the body ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat was of white satin, trimmed with tulle. Both train and petticoat were of British manufacture. Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of velvet and gold, ornamented with diamonds. Among those presented, were Col T. B. Lawrence, attaché to the American Legation in London, and Col. Van Alea, late United States Charge d'Aflaires at Equador.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

[From the Loadon Standard. Feb. 2s.]

The country will be sorry to hear that Lord Stanley has failed in forming a ministry; and has, in consequence, restored to her Majesty the commission with which she had graciously entrusted him. His lordship had an audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, yesterday afternoon, when his inability to complete his administration was made known to her Majesty, and, no doubt, the circumstances which led to this result. Shortly afterwards, a royal dispatch was forwarded from the palace to Lord John Russell, at his private residence in Chesham place; and, in all probability, his Lordship has been sgain commanded to reconstruct his cabinet, though we do not find any interview with her Majesty in the course of yesterday. Both houses of Parliament reassemble this evening, when it is confideally expensed. assemble this evening, when it is confidently expected that Lord Stanley and Lord J. Russell will be permitted by her Majesty to give full explanatory statements as to the part each has taken in fulfilment of the duty imposed upon them respectively. tively by their gracious sovereign.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, PRIDAY EVENING, Feb 28, 1851. LONDON, FRIDAY KYENING, Feb 28, 1851.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE WHIG MINISTRY IN ENGLAND—NO ONE TO TAKE OFFICE—THE NEGOTIATIONS—ANNIVERSARY OF THE REVOLUTION OF 24TH
FEBRUARY—FUSION BETWEEN THE LEGITIMISTS
AND ORLEANISTS—A FROGRAMME OF HERRI V—
GERMANY—AUSTRIAN—AMBITION—THE ITALIAN
MOVEMENT——PORTUGAL——SPAIN—MACREADY'S
FAREWELL TO THE STAGE, &C., &C.

England is without a ministry, and what is more extraordinary, all the portfolios are going a begging. This has been the state of affairs for the last week A ministerial crisis at Paris or Madrid, pay evan a revolution and a massaore, are events to which the public are new so accustomed, that they would cause but little surprise; but a ministerial crisis in quiet England, with the probability of a protectionist government, has created no small stir in Europe. The very fact of Palmeraton going out, is in itself enough to cause all foreign courte to start. The Papal aggression is no longer heard of (pro tem.); the question shall we have a free trade or a protectionist govern-

ment, absorbs everything else.
In my letter of Friday last, I stated that the ministry had been defeated on Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the franchise, a result which was re-crived with loud cheers. The very small majority ob. tained by the government on Disraeli's motion was a fact, the significance of which I pointed out to you at the time. The order of the day, on Friday, was the discussion of the budget Lord John Russell ross and moved that the order of the day on that question be postponed to Monday, when he should state his rea sons for that request. It was evident to all that he contemplated resigning office. The house had unce broke up in excitement.

On Monday, in the House of Lords, the Marquosa of Lansdowne announced that, on Friday, he and his cot.

jeagues had tendered their resignations to the Queen -that Lord Stanley had been sent for by her Majesty, but that his Lordship intimated that he was not pre-pared to form a cabinet. Lord John was then sent for and entrusted with the reconstruction of the cabinet. Lerd Stanley comfirmed the above. In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell explained the reasons that induced him and his colleagues to resign. He gave as his reason, the small majority of 14 on Disracil's motion, and the recent minority on Mr. Locke King's, which held out a probability that upon other es similar defeats might be expected. He then repeated what Lord Lansdowne had stated in the

Of the negotiations which have since taken place, I may state, in a few words, that Lord John could not re-form his cabinet—that Lord Aberdeen was sent for, and declined taking office—that Lord Stanley tried his hand again, hoping that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Canning (both Peelites) would stand by him. Both declined. Sir James Graham was then tried, and could not or would not take office. Stanley then tried to make a pure protectionist minority, but failed. Yesterday, Lord John was again sent for, and the prevalling opinion now is, that he will form an amaiga-mated cabinet of whigs and conservatives.

had note thanks and vet could not form a ministry, even by throwing of a portion of their processioner prin-ciples. Free trade principles are so firmly established,

the ministerial personages, and their interviews with Queen Victoria, will convey some idea of the negotiations which have been pending, and of the difficul ties encountered in the formation of a ministry :-

tistions which have been pending, and of the difficulties encountered in the formation of a ministry:

SATURDAY.

The Marquese of Lanrdewne arrived at Buckingham Palace, from Lansdewne House, on Saturday morning, and had an interview with Her Majesty. Lord John Russell arrived at the palace shortly after the Marquese of Lansdewne, and had also an interview with her Majesty.

At half-past two o'clock, almost immediately after the departure of the Marquese of Lansdewne and Lord John Russell, her Majesty wrote a letter to Lord Stanley, commanding his immediate attendance at the palace. The letter was forwarded by a special messonger to the residence of the noble lord in St. James's square.

Lord Stanley arrived at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock, and was immediately admixted to an audience with her Rajesty, with whom his lordship remained in confections of the stanley arrived at Buckingham Palace at three o'clock, and was immediately admixted to an audience with her Rajesty, with whom his lordship remained in confections of the confection of the stanley and home when the reyal ministry two controls are seen to the noble lord, who had jobs, wrote a second letter to the noble lord, who had had been a second letter to the noble of the cabinet.

Lord John Russell returned to his official residence in Downing street, at three o'clock. During the afternoon, his lordship had interviews with Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the cabinet.

At five o'clock, a letter was addressed to the Earl of Aberdeen was not at home when the letter rached Argyle house, his lordship is immediate attendance at the palace. Lord Aberdeen was not at home when the letter rached Argyle house, his lordship is immediate attendance at the palace. Lord Aberdeen was not at home when the letter rached Argyle house, his lordship having left town, for Blackhasth, at two o'clock, and immediately replied to the note of the Prince consert.

At the o'clock, Lord John Russell.

At the o'clock, Lord John Russell.

At the o'clock, Lord John Russell

in reply to her Majesty's second communication to that noble leval.

At half-past nine o'clock, the Barl of Aberdeen arrived at the palace. The noble earl had an interview with her Majesty and the Prince consort, and remained at the palace until nearly midnight.

On Saturday afterneon, a communication was recoived at the respicance of the Right Hon. W. E. Cladetone, in Carlton Gardens, from Lord Stanley. In the evening, a special counties level to the respicance of the Right Hon. W. E. Cladetone, in Carlton Gardens, from Lord Stanley. In the evening, a special counties level to the wast to have arrived at Faris on Friday last. Mr. Giasatone is expected in town this morning.

A ministerial despatch was forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon, at the vicerogal Lodge, on Friday night.

Tenterday morning, the Marquess of Landowns received visits from Lord John Russell and the Earl of Carliele, at Landown House.

Landown House.

Landown House.

Landown House, and which to the Earl of Aberdeen, at an early hour yet order ay morning, at Arayle House.

Landown House the control of the day the Earl of Aberdeen visited Graham.

At the later period of the day the Earl of Aberdeen visited.

and the Friedenic, and had an audience with her Majesty and the Friede consort. MONDAY.

Lord John Russell received Viscount Palmerston, and other members of the late cabinet, at an early hour Monday morning, at his lordship's private residence, in the shain place. Lord John Russell subsequently proceeded to Buckingham Palsor, and hadas interview with her Majesty. The Marquess of Clabricarde had an interview with Viscount Palmerston.

Lord Stanley received visits in the course of the day from Mr. Disraell, Mr. Forbes Mackenie, and other leading members of the protecticant party.

The thanceller of the Exchequer visited Earl Grey, at his massion, on Cariton Houss terrane. Sir George Grey also visited the noble earl. The three ex-ministers had a long consultation. bir James Gramm visited the Earl of Aberdeen, at noon, and remained in consultation with the noble carl for more than two hours.

At twe o'clock, her Majesty nidremsed a letter to the Earl of Aberdeen, commanding his lordship's presence at the Palnee, as nine o'clock. This was the first letter written by her Majesty to the noble carl sinces the resignation of Lord John Russell, the former communications to his lordship having been written by his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At since o'clock, the Earl of Aberdeen proceeded to the palnee, to have an interview with her Majesty.

Lord John Russell and Sir James Gramm arrived at the conference with the sovereign.

onference with the sovereign.
TUESDAY.
This morning, at half-past ten o'clock, her Hajesty comsanded the attendance of Lord Stanley at Buckingham pamanded the actendance of Lord Stanley at Buckingham palace.

The noble lord arrived at the palace at eleven o'clock, and was man ddistely admitted to an audience by the sovereign, with when his lordship remained in conference for more than an hour.

Os leaving the palace, Lord Stanley preceded to Groevenor-gate, and had an interview with Mr. Disraeli.

Lord Stanley subsequently visited Viscount Canning, at his residence in Groevenor-guare.

The Rai of Aberdece had an interview with Lord Stanley. Viscount Canning visited Lord Stanley in the course of the afternoon, and had a long interview with his lordship.

Eer Majosty the Queen addressed a second communication to Lord Stanley in the evening, to which the noble lord immediately replied.

Sir James Graham had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen.

Sit James Graham had an interview with the Earl of Abordean. WEDNESDAY.

The excitement which has prevailed; during the past three
or four days, on the subject of the ministry was in an degree
diminished. The summons rectived by level Stanley, to astend her majesty at Buckingian palace at an early hour in
the morning, and the arrival of Mr. Glodiomein London
from Faris, rather tended to increase the assisty naturally
felt as to the arrangements in progress; and the saleons of
the Carlton and the Referm were throughd during the day,
and up to a late hour in the evening, by greepe of eager inquierre, all anxious to obtain the "latest intelligence" from
head-quarter on the stil-absorbing subject.

Lerd Stanley, in obsdience to her Majesty's command,
proceeded to Stuckingham palace, at an early hour in the
morning, and had an andrease with the Queen. The noble
level returned to his residence, in St. James's equare, at tweive
c'alte.

The Hight Hon, W. R. Gladence arrived at his residence, in

led returned to his residence, in St. James's square, at twelve "viscok.

The Sight Hon. W. E. Gladatone arrived at his residence, in a viscok.

The Sight Hon. W. E. Gladatone arrived at his residence, in Carlion Gardenz, shortly after neon, from Paris. Immediately after his arrival, the right homerable gentleman waited upon Lord Stanley, at his locabily a residence, in St. James's square.

The interview botwoon Lord Stanley and Mr Gladatone was of very short duration.

Mr Gladatone subsequently proceeded to Argyla Bouse, to pay a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, wish whom the right homerable gentleman had a long conference.

The Earl of Aberdeen received visits in the morning from the Duke of Processile, Viscount Gazzing, and the Kight Bon.

Edward Hilce. After the levee, the nobe cart was visited by Sir James Graham, who remained desected with his lordship for more than two hours.

Viscount Canning paid a visit to Lord Stanley after the even.
Lord John Russell received a deepatch from the Earl of Aberdeen in the morning.
The Earl of Elienberough received a communication from Lord Stanley during the day.
It is raid that Mr. Diersell has been so closely engaged during the last three days at his maneion in Park laso, that no other person than Lord Stanley has been admitted to an interview with the honorable number.
The tends of the protectionist party dinad with the Sarl and Counters of Glengall, this evening, at their maneion in Gresenor street. Lord and Landy stanley, the Earl of Londsale, Mr. and Brs. Diszell, the Earl and Counters of Chesterfield, and Viscount Canterbury, were among the guests.

Chesterfield, and Viscount Canteroury, were among the guests.

THURSDAY.

Another day of intense axistoment has closed with the resignation, by Lord Stanley, of the clarge, entrusted to the noble lord by her Wajesty, of forming a cablust.

At the o'cloch, Lord Stanley proceeded to Buckingham Palace, and, at an audience of the Queen, expressed his inhability, at the process moment, to form he administration. This proceeding is understood to have resulted from the annullingness of Mr. Gladstone and Viscount Canning to agree to certain arrangements, under which Lord Stanley proposed to carry on the government.

Sir James Graham called upon Mr. Gladstone are yeaterlay, and had an interview with the right honorable genticuman. After Lord Stanley had placed his resignation in the names of the Queen, a despatch, written by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was forwarded to Lord John Kuesell, at the noble levil's private residence, in Chesham place.

At eight o'clock last night, a communication from Sir James Graham. addressed to her Kajesty, was received at Buckingham Palace. The right honorable harmet shortly after ards received a communication from her Majosty.

The Bail of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Vardwell have been in constant communication during the day.

FRIDAY.

PRIDAY.

Lord John is once more endeavoring to form a ministry.

The present state of affairs looks as if Lord Aber Clarendon, Mr. Cadwell, Duke of Nawcastle, Sidney Herbert, and others of the Peel-Lincoin school, or free

Herbert, and others of the Peel-Lincoin school, or free trade conservativas.
When the ministry, whatever it may be, is in power, it will have a difficult task to perform.
Lord S'ambey a government would have been composed as follows:—
Bitually Premier.
Bitually Premier.
Diracil or Canning, Foreign Affairs.
Ballife, Colonies.
Lord Lonedale, Home Office.
Lord Reliebury, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland Rowdegate, Heard of Trade.
Sit a Pugden, Lord Chancellot.

Disraeli seems to have been stumbling block in the formation of a cabinet by Stanley.

So matters rest for the present and I do not think that a ministry will be formed before the steamer

try, when formed, as to the line of commercial policy it purposes to adopt. A protectionist government connect least.

The second reading of the Marriage bill has been rejected in the House of Lords. The purpose of this bill was to make it legal for a man to marry his wire's elser. It passed the Commons by the small majority of one. All the Bishops spoke against it. So did Brougham and Campbell.

The House meets to night for explanations, and will be probably again adjearned.

The third anniversary of the French revolution of February has passed off quietly in Paris, and in the departments. The government took measures to prevent demonstrations. Banquets were held, and many thousands proceeded in procession to the foot of the column on the Place de la Bastille. The refugees in London held a commemoration banquet at Highbury Barn. Above 700 of all nations were present. The reds, as Caussidiers, Ledra Rollia, and others, (about 200) had a separate banquet elsewhere. There is a split between the ultra-red and the socialist refugees. Louis Napoleon has been indiaposed; but has recovered.

The Moniteur publishes the following diplomatic appointed in the same quality to the United States of Northandrica.

General Aupick, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Sublims Porte, is appointed ambasuader to the Queen of England.

M. de Lavalette is appointed Broys Extraordianty and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid.

M. de Navascalchi, First Secretary of Embassy as London, is appointed in the same capacity to the Sublims of the Plandric in the same capacity of the King of the Benny, is appointed in the same capacity to the King of the Benny, is appointed in the same capacity to the King of the Benny, is appointed in the same capacity to the King of the Benny, is appointed in the same capacity to the Hanseatte Towns.

M. de Javierte is a special Minister Plenipotentiary to the Eing of Baxony.

M. de Saityne-Fenipotentiary to the Eing of Baxony.

M. de Saityne-Fenipotentiary to the Eing of Baxony.

M. de Saityne-Fenipotentiary to t

Hasseatic Towns, is appointed Minister to the Bills of Baxony.

M. Cintrat, First Secretary of Legation at Berlin, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hasseatic Towns.

M. Forth-Rosen. Misister in China, is appointed Bayor Extraordinary and Minister Flonipstentiary to the Queen of Portugal.

M. Bourbeulon, Secretary of Legation at Washington, is appointed Minister in China.

M. de St. Georges, Secretary of Legation at Ric de Janeiro.

S. de St. Georges, Secretary of Legation at Ric de Janeiro.

B. appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Research.

appointed Minister in China.

M. de St. Georgea, Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeire, is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil.

M. de Telleyrand, First Secretary of Legation at St. Pebershurg, is appointed First Secretary of Embassy in London, M. Secretary Company of Legation at Brussels, is appointed First Secretary of Legation at Brussels, is appointed of First Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

The following appointments have also been made:—
M. de Damremont, Secretary of Legation as Berlin.
M. de Samparo, do. at Brussels.
M. dawlere-Boillean, do. at Washington.
M. de Sequt, de. at Munich.
M. de Sequt, de. at Carlardes.
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M. de Sequt de. ignate.]
So much is evident, that the old neblesse of the Pau

So much is evident, that the old noblesse of the Fau-bourg St. Germain have thrown open their saloons to the leading Orieanists at Paris. I do not believe that the Duckess of Orieans has consented to resign any claims in favor of the Count de Paris. The electric telegraph will be open to the public, to-morrow, from Paris to Calais.

Affairs in Germany are in a state of confusion. Aus-tria is grapping at supreme power. The young Empe-ror is ambitious, and his Prime Minister, Schwarten-berg, seconds his views. The rumors of an Austrian intervention in Switzerland and Pledmont, continue. I think that the first pretence that presents itself will be taken by Austria to advance an army. I send you the views of the German liberal press on this sub-ject.

sini, who has been, it is said, joined by Garribaldi, pur-poses a rising, next spring, in the Nespolitan States. (Garribaldi is now living quietly on States I Island, in New York bay.—Henato | The rising will take place last in Lombardy, and he counts that Sardiots will again come forward and take the field against Austria. This explains the increase of the Austrian army in Italy.

This explains the increase of the Austrian army in Italy.

Our advices from Liebon are to the 10th inst. There has been a ministerial crisis there. There is no change in the commercial world.

In Spain all is quiet.

Macready has made his farewell speech to the stage and theatricals. A grand dinner takes place in his honor to-morrow. Bulwer takes the chair; Dickme acts as vice chairman.

Goods continue to arrive daily for the great exhibition. A Sardinian steam frigate, with Genoalvelvet, and specimens of workmanship in silver, is the drest toreign vessel of war that has arrived for the exhibition.

Rome.

We learn that a consistory was held at Rome, and on the 17th uit, in which the Pope delivered an allocution on the religious affairs of Switzerland. His fieldness complained bitterly of the oppression which weighed on the consciences of Catholies in that sometry, in consequence of the conduct of the liberals, of the obstacles to the free exercise of the Catholic religion, of the exit of several of the spiritual leaders, and of the spollation of churches and destruction of convents. He, at the same time, praised the moderation of the Swiss episcopacy and clergy in the eppressed cantons.

gion. of the exile of several of the spiritual leaders, and of the spoliation of churchs and destruction of convents. He, at the same time, praised the moderation of the Swise spiscopacy and clergy in the eppressed cantons.

Mr. Macready took his benefit on Wednesday night, the 20th ult., and, at the same time, is final leave of the stage, on the boards of Drury has Theatre. The announcement of this event had its natural influence, and, as soon at the doors were opened not a vertige of a seat was discovered in any part of the house. 'Macbeth' was the play chosen by Mr. Macready for this interesting occasion. The enthusiastic welcome which he received when he enthusiastic welcome which he received when he enthusiastic welcome which he received when he enthusiastic welcome, and nothing occide exceed the whenevose of the demonstration, ready Mr. Sweet times during the progress of torce and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they never played with greater force and oblity, and they prove played with greater force and oblity, and they prove played with greater force and oblity, and they prove played with greater force and oblity and they prove played with greater force and oblity and they have played they have proved the part of Macredy have played they prove played with greater played, and it are proved to the part of the part

Baring & Co.'s Circular.

London, Friday, February 28-5 P. M. The discussion on the budget, which was fixed for test Friday evening was suffernly postponed, and on Monday it became known that ministers had resigned.
During the uncertainty that has since prevailed, it is inactivity in the produce grankets generally flugar and oction have, however, been the exceptions; the former continuing very firm, and cotton having expe-